

After completing Infantry School and Ranger training, Ray McCoy served in a variety of combat and command assignments stateside and overseas, including two tours in Vietnam and one in Korea. In the operations theater, his abiding concern for his charges, his roll-up-your-sleeves approach to getting the mission done, and his tempered-steel military bearing earned him the respect of all who soldiered with and for him.

As his career progressed, he served in a number of high-level staff positions at the Department of the Army, Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Army Material Command, and the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA] America's combat support agency. For the past 2 years, Major General McCoy has served as DLA's Principal Deputy Director. His vision and leadership were vital to the agency's business-process reengineering, which incorporated the best public and private sector practices. These initiatives elevated material readiness and strengthened the management and oversight of Defense contracts—and at markedly reduced cost to the taxpayers and the warfighters. Blending combat experience with business acumen, Ray McCoy was instrumental in the agency's successful efforts to accelerate logistics response and improve weapons-systems readiness. With Major General McCoy having led the charge, DLA is now a front line partner with combat and contingency operations forces in Bosnia and around the world.

Whether it was on the rough terrain of the combat theater or behind a desk, Ray McCoy served his country with valor, loyalty, and integrity. With the physical stature of a sturdy oak and the energy of a southwestern tornado, Ray McCoy demonstrates time and time again that he truly deserves to be called a soldier's soldier. On the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Army, I offer my congratulations and thanks to this esteemed son of the Sooner State, and wish him well in his future pursuits.●

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a resolution passed on May 29, 1997, by the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police supporting H.R. 1524 which creates a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

I would like to thank them for sharing these resolutions with me. I also look forward to working with Senators HATCH, BIDEN, and others in introducing legislation in the Senate in support of a National Center for Rural Law Enforcement.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police support the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement as several chiefs have attended regional conferences to discuss and identify the training and technical assistance needs of rural law enforcement agencies nationwide; and

Whereas, more than two hundred law enforcement officials, from rural areas, have attended these regional meetings and validated the need for federal assistance in areas of technical assistance, management training, and the formation of an information clearinghouse for rural law enforcement agencies; and

Whereas, the majority of existing local, state, and federal programs are too costly for small rural enforcement agencies and are generally designed to serve the larger law enforcement agencies of the country; and

Whereas, approximately one-third of all Americans live in rural areas, ninety percent of all law enforcement agencies serve populations of less than 25,000 residents, seventy-five percent of all law enforcement agencies serve a population of fewer than 10,000 residents, while rural violent crime has increased over thirty-five per cent in the last ten years; and

Whereas, rural law enforcement agencies have staffing limitations and financial limitations which make it difficult to properly train on and/or address the specific crime-related issues facing all rural law enforcement administrators in our country; and

Whereas, we believe that the creation of a national center for rural law enforcement would enhance and complement present state standards and training and does not duplicate any existing program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Vermont Association of Chiefs of Police strongly support the creation of the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement that would be funded through federal legislation;

Be it further resolved, That the operational control and oversight of the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement would rest upon an advisory board made up primarily of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police from rural law enforcement agencies from each region of the county.●

COL. RYSZARD KUKLINSKI

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the work of an unsung hero, a man whose unparalleled sense of duty to a free and democratic Poland contributed immeasurably not only to that country's freedom from Soviet domination but also to the security of the United States. I refer to Col. Ryszard Kuklinski.

You see, during the height of the cold war, when NATO and Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces confronted each other in a divided Europe, Colonel Kuklinski risked his life to help free Poland from foreign oppression.

This risk came in the form of over 35,000 pages of secret military documents he turned over to the United States Government, documents that detailed Soviet operational plans for surprise attacks on Western Europe, scenarios for a nuclear launch, specifications for more than 200 advanced Soviet weapons systems, and details of Soviet plans to impose Marshal law on Poland. His information was an invaluable asset to the West, and contributed immensely to the alliance's success in deterring Soviet aggression in Europe.

Colonel Kuklinski asked for nothing in return for his information. Instead, he was forced to flee his country with his family when his actions were discovered by Soviet authorities sometime in 1981.

After the Warsaw Pact realized what had happened after his departure from Poland, Colonel Kuklinski was issued in absentia a death sentence by a military tribunal.

On Monday, the Polish Government—the government of a free and democratic Poland—took the step of dropping espionage charges against this hero and formally recognized that his actions served the highest interests of Poland. I commend the Polish Government and its military for taking this much needed step.

I decided to raise the heroic story of Colonel Kuklinski for two reasons. First, to thank him and to express my admiration for the sacrifices he made for a free and democratic Poland. Second, as the Senate will soon be considering Poland's application for NATO membership, it is important to remember that Poland is not a former foe, but was once a captive nation whose people were ready to risk anything in order for their country to be free and to be full member of the transatlantic community of democracies.●

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

● MR. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to commend President Clinton for submitting the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to the Senate for its advice and consent.

This treaty represents decades of work by eight administrations.

Now it is time for the Senate to do its job and ratify the CTBT at the earliest possible date.

Just as the United States was a leader in the development of nuclear weapons, the U.S. has also led the drive to limit nuclear testing. On June 10, 1963, President John F. Kennedy made an historic address at American University during which he announced that the U.S. and the Soviet Union would begin negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty.

President Kennedy said, "The conclusion of such a treaty, so near and yet so far, would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas. It would place the nuclear powers in a position to deal more effectively with one of the greatest hazards which man faces in 1963, the further spread of nuclear arms."

In the years since President Kennedy made those remarks, the world has witnessed the end of the Cold War, and the spiraling arms race he spoke of has come to an end.

But the spread of nuclear weapons is still as great a hazard in 1997 as it was in 1963. President Kennedy saw then that banning nuclear testing was an important step in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Now, 34 years after President Kennedy's speech and 52 years after the first nuclear test, we are finally on the verge of ending all nuclear explosions, including those underground.

I fully agree with President Clinton, who—in announcing the action on this